

BLYUMIN, I.Sh.; POLUKHIN, K.P.; VASRODINA, L.I.

Hakim serum reaction in the diagnosis of cancer. Vop. onk. no.2:91 '65. [MIRA 18:7]

1. Iz Kuybyshevskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispensera (glavnnyy vrach - N.N. Rodionova) i polikliniki Nr. 7 (glavnnyy vrach L.Ya. Brodskaya).

PADEYSKAYA, Ye.N.; POLUKHINA, L.M.

Sulfanilamide preparations with prolonged action; a review of literature. Farm. i toks. 27 no.3:370-376 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya khimioterapii infektsionnykh zabolеваний (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.N.Pershin) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni Ordzhonikidze, Moskva.

I 36295-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/MA(d)/EWT_W(k)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/MP(b)/EWP(1)/
EWA(c) Pf-4 JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP4047336

S/0148/64/000/010/0070/0074

AUTHOR: Gun, G. Ya.; Polukhin, P. I.; Prudkovskiy, B. A.; Polukhin, V. P.

TITLE: Certain problems pertaining to the theory of extrusion in unsymmetrical
and multihole dies

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 10, 1964, 70-74

TOPIC TAGS: velocity field, plastic flow, interface, deformation, multihole die,
unsymmetrical die, extrusion, extrusion die

ABSTRACT: In plotting a flat turbulent-free field of velocities determined by an
analytical function, the complex potential $\omega(z)$, the physical region D of the plas-
tic flow and region E of the complex potential are mapped conformally in the up-
per half-plane. Assuming that region D is a generalized polygon A with apexes
 A_k and with angles α_k , ($0 \leq \alpha_k \leq 2$) the auxiliary half plane $\text{Im } \xi > 0$ is introduc-
ed and regions D and E plotted on it. The pressure efficiency is written as the
sum of pressure efficiencies in the first and the second hole and the shear force
on the flow interface is added. The flow interface in the first and second hole

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047336

may be derived from the minimum forming efficiency which, in turn, determines the relationship of outflow from the first and second holes. In polygonal regions, the flow in multi-hole dies is determined by using the method of discontinuous functions. Let plastic flow occur in an nonsymmetrical die in region D, having assigned parameters H , h , C_1 and C_2 . The flow in region D may be considered as a flow in two simpler regions I and II, attached along current line A-A⁺ which is the flow interface. The flow interface contains section A₃A₄ where discontinuous velocities occur along that interface. The region of intensive plastic deformations is bounded by equipotential surfaces that pass through angle points and by a surface determined by angle ψ . Let us limit the zones of intensive plastic deformations in regions I and II corresponding to surfaces A₁A₂A₃A₈ and A₄A₅A₆A₇. The discontinuity in velocities will be considered only for section A₈A₄ of the flow interface. The mean specific pressure is written

$$\frac{P}{2\tau_s} = \frac{A}{2\tau_s \rho_\infty (H_1 + H_2)} = \frac{H_1}{H_1 + H_2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\psi_1} \right) \cdot \ln \frac{H_1}{h_1} + 0.88 \psi_1 \right] + \\ - \frac{H_2}{H_1 + H_2} \left(\ln \frac{H_2}{h_2} + 0.88 \psi_2 \right). \quad (1)$$

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Functional (1) stands in linear relationship with ψ_2 . Its minimum value corresponds to the value of ψ_2^0 at potential surface B_3B_2 forming a common area of deformation. Orig. art. has:

3 figures and 18 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Steel and Alloy Institute)

SUBMITTED: 21 Mar 64

NR REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MM

OTHER: 000

Caro 3/5

L 41331-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT
PF-4 WVR/MJW/JD/HM/HW
ACCESSION NR. AP5005004

n)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
S/0125/65/000/001/0075/0075

29

28

B

AUTHOR: Kirdo, I. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Skachko, Yu. N.
(Engineer); Polukhin, V. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: H-f welding of longitudinal joints in large-diameter steel pipes

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1965, 75

TOPIC TAGS: hf welding, steel pipe welding

ABSTRACT: So far, hf welding has been used in the USSR for 12-76-mm-diameter pipes and can be used for pipes up to 150-mm diameter. A further step is reported: pipes of 52-mm diameter made from St3 and 19G steels with a 7-12-mm-thick wall were welded at 8 kc. The power was supplied by two PVV-100-8000 hf generators connected in parallel. With an available power of 180 kw, the rate of welding was up to 4.5 m/min; rates of up to 15 or 30 m/min are expected. The strength of the weld is equal to or higher than that of the base

Cord 1/2

L 41331-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005004

metal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Institute of Electric Welding, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

C2
Card 2/2

MARKOVA, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLUKHIN, Ye.S.

Detonation properties of an air-cooled engine. Avt. prom.
30 no.9:5-7 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.

L 20777-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(f)/T ASD(p)-3/AFETR/AFTC(p)/ESI(t) WE
ACCESSION NR: AP5001161

Pr-4 AFWL/FSD/SSD/AEDC(b)/
S/0113/64/000/009/0005/0007

AUTHORS: Markova, I. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Polukhin, Ye. S.

TITLE: On the knocking characteristics of air cooled engines ²

B

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1964, 5-7

TOPIC TAGS: air cooled engine, knocking, combustion chamber, compression ratio, carburetor, piezoelectric transducer, isoctane, octane/ MeMZ 966 automobile, M motor fuel

ABSTRACT: The effect of the temperature level on the tendency toward knocking was studied in air-cooled engines using three different types of combustion chambers. The experiment was performed on the engine of an MeMZ-966 "Zaporozhets" automobile, with a compression ratio of 7.0. The power was regulated by adjusting the carburetor and the r.p.m., corresponding to the regime of maximum torque. Portholes were provided on the combustion chambers of all the cylinders for mounting piezoelectric transducers, and facilities for visual observation of the indicator diagrams were provided. The fuel used was a mixture of commercial isoctane and fuel-M. It was noted that the temperature level of the combustion

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20777-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001161

2

chamber walls (varied from 13° - 260°) had a significant effect on the tendency to knock. On varying the temperature by 100, the octane number specified for this fuel increased by about one point on the octane scale. The turbulence of the charge due to the combustion chamber installations was accompanied by a reduction in the tendency to knock. A change in the compression ratio from 6.5 to 8.0 resulted in an increase of the octane rating by 10 points. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 3 tables, and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NAMI

SUBMITTED: OO

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

MARKOVA, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLUKHIN, Ye.S.

Specific results of experimental works on engines for the "Zaporozhets" automobile. Avt.prom. no.9:8-12 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.
(Automobiles--Engines)

ZHANE, Kirimize Khedzhemusovich; POLUKHIN, Yu. [translator]

[My Adygeia] Adygeia moia. Moskva, Molodais gvardiis, 1959.
46 p. Translated from the Adyge. (MEIA 14:4)
(Adyge Autonomous Province)

GORBACHEV, A.A.; POLUKHIN, Yu.M.; RAVICH, A.M.; YUSIM, I.M.

Optical study of photosensitive glass. Stekloobr. sovt. no.1:155-159
'63. (MIRA 17:10)

KIRDO, I.V.; SKACHKO, Yu.N.; POLUKHIN, V.V.

High-frequency welding of longitudinal seams in large diameter steel
pipe. Avtom.svar. 18 no.1:75 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

ACCESSION NR: AT4019308

S/0000/63/003/001/0155/0159

AUTHOR: Gorbachev, A. A.; Polukhin, Yu. M.; Ravich, A. M.; Yusim, L. N.

TITLE: Optical investigations of photosensitive glasses

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye, vy*p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (Vitreous state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass). Trudy* simpoziuma, v. 3, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 155-159

TOPIC TAGS: glass, photosensitivity, photosensitive glass, glass optical property, lithium aluminosilicate; image formation, absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum, crystallization center

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of image formation in photosensitive glasses of the lithium aluminosilicate system and the kinetics of the formation of crystallization centers were investigated. The following optical characteristics were studied: the absorption spectra of irradiated, nonirradiated, and thermally-treated glasses; the relationship between the absorption of glasses and temperature under continuous heating of the sample; the thermoluminescence, and the luminescence spectra of irradiated and nonirradiated glasses depending on the temperature of thermal treatment. Absorption spectra for glass 2L depending on the thermal treatment and Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4019308

silver concentration are given. The main investigations were carried out on the photosensitive glass 2L. Irradiation was carried out with the PRK-7 lamp at a distance of 400 mm from the sample. The spectra were recorded with an SF-4 quartz spectrophotometer. It was concluded that the photoelectrons, the release of which is connected with the presence of a sensitizer in the glass, pass to the metastable level during irradiation, where they are localized because of the high viscosity of the glass. When heated, the electrons are able to move and are localized in the vicinity of the silver ions, forming the so-called "atomic center". This is accompanied by an increase in absorption in the visible part of the spectrum. At higher temperatures either the size of the centers grows due to the separation of silver on them (after brief exposure) or the size of the particles grows due to their coagulation (prolonged exposure). After the critical sizes are attained these particles become the nuclei of glass crystallization. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17May63

DATE ACQ: 21Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.; LEVSHIN, L.V.; OSIPOVA, T.D.; POLUKHIN, Yu.M.

Study of the association of rhodamine 6G molecules based
on electron and vibrational absorption spectra. Opt. i
spektr., 13 no.3:396-402 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Rhodamine---Spectra) (Molecular association)

PATRUSEV, V.I.; BATUYEVA, T.I.; BOGOMOLOV, N.A.; GANYUSHKINA, S.M.;
NAUMOV, M.P.; PAVLOVA, I.V.; PARYSHKIN, Yu.A.; POLUKHINA, A.V.;
SILANT'YEVA, K.G.; SUGANOVA, N.M.

Experiments in physiological evaluation of food rations. Uch.zap.
UrGU no.31:3-16 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Cattle--Feeding and feeds) (Proteins)

POLUKHINA, A.V.

Effect of food on the function of the pancreas in calves. Uch.
zap. UrGU no. 31:27-32 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Calves—Feeding and feeds)
(Pancreas—Secretions)

tion of secretion -

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7"

USSR / Farm Animals, General Problems

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958. 7116

Q-1

Abstract: and a higher metabolism rate are not only due to unconditioned reflexes produced by a specific effect of food, but occur as a result of conditioned reflexes induced by the conditions under which the food had been consumed. In an experimental study of horses the effect of training on the utilization of energy derived from food, on blood composition, acid content of urine, reaction of erythrocyte sedimentation, coagulation of blood, pulse rate, metabolism etc. was revealed. The tremendous importance of training was determined as a factor which affected metabolism, and produced the complex reflexes which affected the essential functions of an organism. Pronounced functional changes were observed as well in large horned cattle when kept on pasturage

MAYSURIAN N.A.; POLUKHINA, I.N.

Experimental producing of tetraploid coriander. Biul. Glav.
bot. sada no.40:63-70-161
(MIRA 14:10)

I. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni
Timiryazeva.

(Coriander)
(Polyploidy)

POLUKHINA, I.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.; MASLYANAYA, M.K., kand.
sel'skokhozyaya tvennykh nauk.

Effect of copper on the development of ovaries and caryopses in
cultivated gramineous plants [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKHA
no.1:74-86 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Plants, Effect of copper on) (Botany--Embryology) (Grain)

MAYSURYAN, N.A., akademik; POLUKHINA, I.N., kand. biolog. nauk

Effect of gibberellin on the annual and perennial alkaloid-free
impines. Izv. TSKHA no.2:19-28 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni
Lenina (for Maysuryan).

POLUKHINA, I.N., kand.biolog.nauk; MASLYANAYA, M.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

How nitrogen and copper affect the anatomical structure of oat
stems and the lodging of oats on peat soils. Izv. TSKhA no.1:205-
208 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im.
K.A. Timiryazeva (for Polukhina). 2. Laboratoriya im. V.I. Ver-
nadskogo AN SSSR (for Maslyanaya).

(Plants, Effect of nitrogen on)

(Plants, Effect of copper on)

(Oats---Fertilizers and manures)

Polukhina, I. N.

20-4-46/51

AUTHOR:

Polukhina, I. N.,

TITLE:

On the Coleoptile Aperture in the Seedlings of Wheat and Rye
(Ob otverstii v koleoptile prorostkov pshenitsy i ryzi)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 4, pp. 694-695 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The morphological structure of the seedlings is only to a small extent researched and the opinions concerning the hermetic density of the coleoptile differ from each other. The existence of an aperture in the coleoptile of the seedlings is of great physiological importance for the formation, the germination of the embryo, and the regulated metabolism. In the case of a hermetically closed coleoptile the seedling would have no connexion with the exterior atmosphere. The anatomical investigations of the wheat- and rye seedlings confirm the description of Persival' (reference 3): with the growth of the coleoptile the aperture on its top is prolonged and shifts sideways to the side opposite to the scutellum (shchitok). Figure 1 and 2 show that the narrow sides of the coleoptile diverge on one side to a certain extent. Except a small difference with respect to size the coleoptile apertures of wheat- and rye seedling are similar. This small aperture in the coleoptile wall is produced by the secretion of its cells which grow simultaneously with it. Thus the oxygen supply is in-

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On the Coleoptile Aperture in the Seedlings of Wheat and Rye. 20-4-4651

creased, the gap is enlarged and gives way to the first green leaf. The fact that this leaf comes out at a certain place, under the top, sideways, opposite the scutellum, confirms the fact that it comes out through a ready aperture and does not penetrate the top of the coleoptile which would be mechanically more simple. The physiological importance of the aperture of the coleoptile does not admit any doubt. Apparently it exists not only in wheat and rye, but also in the seedlings of other cereals. There are 1 figure and 4 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Moscow (Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. K. A. Timiryazeva)

PRESENTED: June 18, 1957, by V. N. Sukachev, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

POLYUKHINA, I.N.

On the coleoptile aperture in the seedlings of wheat and rye. Dokl.
AN SSSR 116 no.4:694-695 O '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. K.A. Timiryazeva.
Predstavлено академиком V.N. Sukachevym.
(Wheat) (Rye) (Seedlings)

POLUKHINA, I.N.

Morphological distinctions between epiblasts in rye and in wheat.
Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.2:473-474 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Predstavлено академиком V.N. Sukachevym.
(Rye) (Wheat) (Botany--Morphology)

MAKAROV, N.V.; POPOVA, Ye.G.; KRAFT, M.Ya.; BOGDANOVA, N.S.; POLUKHINA, L.M.;
PERSHIN, G.N.

Effect on influenza viruses and synthesis of N-acyl derivatives of
uracil. Farm. i toks. 27 no.1:63-68 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7

ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.; PADEYSKAYA, Ye. N.; POLUKHINA, L. M.; PERSHIN, G. N.

"The treatment of experimental pneumococcal meningitis with long-acting sulfonamides."

report presented at 4th Intl Cong, Hungarian Soc of Microbiologists, Budapest,
30 Sep-3 Oct 64.

All-Union Sci Res Chemical Pharmaceutical Inst im Ordzhonikidze, Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7"

POLUKHINA, L.M.; PADEYSKAYA, Ye.N.; ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof.

Concentration of sulfanilamides of prolonged action in the blood
and cerebrospinal fluid of healthy rabbits and rabbits with
experimental pneumococcal meningitis. Farm. i toks. 28 no. 5: 592-
599 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya khimioterapii infektsionnykh zabolеваний (sav. -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.N.Pershin) Vsesoyuznoe
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta
imeni S.Ordzhonikidze, Moskva. Submitted July 9, 1964.

POLUKHINA, N.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i
yadernykh izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom
khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16
aprelya 1960 g. z. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka
i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and
Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Tran-
sactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in
4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Min-
eral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640
copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet
Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov
SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy;
ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A.
Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

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Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SCV/5592

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE : The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

Card 2/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)	SOV/5592
Flerov, G. N., B. G. Yerozolimskiy, D. F. Bespalov, L. R. Vcytsik, D. I. Leypunskaya, A. T. Lopovok, and Yu. S. Shimelevich. New Small-Size Sources of Neutrons	62
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VARLAMOV, M.L.; BELENIAVICHUS, K.K.; MANAKIN, G.A.; Prinimali uchastiye:
POLUKHINA, T.I., KHODAKOVSKIJ, V.V., GORSHKOVA, I.V.;
TUL'CHINSKAYA, K.V.; TSITKO, A.S.; SHELAMOV, V.A.

Removal of phthalic anhydride from the waste gases in the production
of glyptal and pentaphthalic varnishes. Nauch. zap. Od. politekh.
inst. 41s10-27 '62. (MIRA 17-4)

POLUKHTOVICH, B.M.

Jurassic sediments in the western part of the cis-Dobruja trough.
(MIRA 18:5)
Izv. AN Mold. SSR no.8:30-39 '63.

ZAYDMAN, N.M.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; POTEKHINA, L.P.; POLUKHINA, V.M.

Spectrophotometric methods of control in the manufacture of some
organic products. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:348-356 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Phenols)

(Hydrocarbons)

(Spectrophotometry)

POLUKHTOVICH, B.M.

Possible lithologic oil and gas traps in Oxford sediments of the
southwestern part of Moldavia. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.8:38-42
(MIRA 16:10)
Ag '63.

1. Baymaklinskaya partiya.

L 37143-66 EMT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP6004972 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/65/028/005/0603/0607

AUTHORS: Polukordas, G.; Repchite, M.

21

20

B

ORG: Department of Pharmacology/ headed by Docent G. Polukordas/, Vilnius
University im. V. Kapsukas (Kafedra farmakologii Vil'nyusskogo universiteta)TITLE: Pharmacological action of some aminoethyl ethers of benzodioxane-1,₄

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 28, no. 5, 1965, 603-607

TOPIC TACS: medical research, adrenal gland

ABSTRACT: A study was made of 23 preparations derived from benzodioxane-1,₄ -- 7 compounds with side chains in 6th position (hydrochlorides) and 16 with side chains in 5th position (11 hydrochlorides and 5 iodomethylates). The LD₅₀ were established according to the Litchfield-Wilcoxon method. Tabulated results of tests show that aminoethyl ethers of 5-oxybenzodioxane-1,₄ are more toxic to white mice than aminoethyl ethers of 6-oxybenzodioxane-1,₄, while iodomethylates of the former are twice as toxic as analogous hydrochlorides. Unsedated rabbits treated with 5--10 mg/kg of the compounds showed stimulation, tremors and spasms in the majority of cases. The compound P-38 also caused diminishing pain sensitivity, and iodomethylates

UDC: 615.787-092.22

Card 1/2

L 37143-66

ACC NR: AP6004972

P-18 and P-19 caused a temporary weakening of skeletal muscles and stoppage of respiration. Hydrochlorides of aminoethyl ethers of 5-oxybenzodioxane-1,4 injected in doses of 10 mg/kg into sedated cats and dogs lowered blood pressure by 30--60%. P-7, P-13, P-33, P-38, P-34 caused hypotension for 1½--3 hours, while other compounds of this group caused it for 5--60 minutes. P-2 elevated blood pressure for 10--15 minutes. P-33, P-44, P-39, and P-40 proved toxic for cats. Doses of 0.5--5 mg/kg were used in the experiments. Hydrochlorides of aminoethyl ethers of 6-oxybenzodioxane-1,4 had an insignificant effect on blood pressure and no adrenal-blocking or hypotensive properties. All hydrochlorides of aminoethyl ethers of 5-oxybenzodioxane-1,4 diminish the pressor effects of adrenalin and noradrenalin, while analogous iodomethylates do not have adrenal-blocking properties, but produce a curare-like effect. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: 30May64/

OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2 af

POLUKORDAS, G.; REPCHITE, M. [Repchte, M.]

Pharmacological activity of some aminoethyl esters of
1,4-benzodioxan. Farm. i toks. 28 no.5:603-607 S-0 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

I. Katedra farmakologii (zav. - dotsent G. Polukordas)
Vil'nyusskogo universiteta imeni V. Kapsukasa. Submitted
May 30, 1964.

POLUKORDAS, H. doc.; REPCYTE, M.; PALAIMA, J.

Regitine, its effects and application. Sveik. apsaug. no.5:37-43
'62.

1. Vilniaus Valst. V. Kapsuko v. universiteto Medicinos fakultetas.
(PHENTOLAMINE)

CIBIRAS, P., kand. med. nauk; DAKTARAVICIEHE, E., kand. med. nauk;
JARZEMSKAS, J., kand. med. nauk [deceased]; JOCEVICIENE, A.,
kand. med.nauk; KRIKSTOFAITIS, M., kand. med. nauk; MENISKIS,J.,
kand. med. nauk; STEPONAITIENE, L., kand. med. nauk; SURKAUS, J.,
kand. med. nauk; SIIMANAS, S., kand. biolog. nauk; CEPULIS, St.,
prof.; KUPCINSKAS, J., prof.; LASAS, Vl., prof.; SIDERAVICIUS,Br.,
prof.; KANOPKA, E.,dots.; KVIKLYS, V.,dots.; LABANAUSKAS, K.,
dots.; POLUKORDAS, H., dots.; BABUBLYS, P., doktor; CAPKEVICIUS,V.,
doktor; MAKARIUNAS, P., doktor; PAKONAITIS, P., doktor; STUOKA.R.,
doktor; SURGAILIS, H., doktor; PAULIUKONIENE, J., red.; ANAITIS,J.,
tekhn. red.

[Health and diseases] Antrasis pataisytas leidimas. Vilnius,
Valstybine politines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1961. 356 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

(HYGIENE) (PATHOLOGY)

VARTANYAN, A.M.; SAVRAYEV, V.P.; GETSKIN, L.S.; POLULYAKH, V.I.

Recovery of selenium and arsenic from gases formed in the
sulfatization of lead flue dusts. TSvet. met. 34 no. 4:21-25
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Fly ash) (Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7

POLUNIN (Maj), KUIMOV (Capt), SMOL'YANINOV, (Sr Lt) all Military Vet Service

"Two Cases of Formation of 'Kolleznykh' Pulmonary Fistulas"

Veterinariya, Vol 24, No 9, 1947

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7"

PAVLENKO, V., inzh.; POLUNIN, A., inzh.

Drop in the speed of passenger launches in shallow waters having
a current. Rech. transp. 22 no.11:35-36 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7

POLUZHINA, A. V.

POLUZHINA, A. V. --"On the Complex Reflector Regulation of Digestion in Beef." * (Dissertations for degrees in Science and Engineering defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR, Ural State University A. A. Gork'iy. Sverdlovsk, 1955

30: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7"

POLUKHINA, V.A.

Spore-pollen complexes in the Kushmurun effusive-sedimentary
formation of the Turgay Lowland. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst.
UFAN SSSR no.51:107-12th '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Turgay Lowland--Palynology)

AGRANOVSKAYA, I.A.; ASATKINA, Ye.P.; BOYTSOVA, Ye.P.; BOCHARNIKOVA, A.D.:
BOYTSEL', Z.A.; IVANOVA, Ye.A.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.A.; KLIMKO, S.A.:
KRUCHININA, N.V.; MALYASOVA, Ye.S.; MARKOVA, L.G.; MARTYNOVA, Z.I.;
POKROVSKAYA, I.M.; POLUKHINA, V.A.; ROMANOVSKAYA, G.M.; SAMIGULINA,
Ye.P.; SEDOVA, N.A.; SIGOVA, N.N.; STEL'MAK, N.K.; PERLIN, S.S., re-
daktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Atlas of Oligocene spore and pollen complexes in various regions of
the U.S.S.R] Atlas oligotsenovyykh sporo-pyl'tsevykh kompleksov
razlichnykh raionov SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry
po gologii i okhrane nedr. 1956. 312 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoyuznyi
geologicheskii institut. Materialy, no.16) (MLRA 10:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut
Ministerstva gologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.(for Asatkina, Boytsova,
Kalashnikova, Kruchinina, Pokrovskaya, Romanovskaya, Sedova, Stel'-
mak). 2. Yuzhno-Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Sigova)
3. Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Agranovskaya, Bocharni-
kova, Martynova, Polukhina, Samigulina). 4. Trest "Zapsibneftegeologiya"
(for Boytsel', Ivanova, Klimko, Markova). 5. Geograficheskii fakul'tet
Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta(for Malyasova)
(Pollen, Fossil) (Spores (Botany), Fossil)

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Toxicology.

V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42536.

Author : Polukhina, V. D.

Inst : Omsk Medical Institute.

Title : The Effect of Thesane-25 and Pentoxyll on the Re-generation of the Bone Marrow in Leucopenia of Benzol Poisoning in Rabbits.

Orig Pub: Tr. Omskogo med. in-ta, 1957, No 23, 184-200.

Abstract: The experiments were carried out on 14 rabbits, which were given subcutaneously benzol (I) dissolved in an equal volume of vaseline oil in doses of 1 ml/kg for a period of 3-17 days. The animals of the first series received I; those of the second series received also thesane-25 (II) in form of a 20% alcohol solution, subcutaneously, in doses of 0.5 ml, daily; a third group received pen-

Card 1/2

POLUKORDAS, G. P.

Dissertation: "The Pharmacological Action of Neobenzinol." Cand Med Sci, Vil'nyus State U,
Vil'nyus, 1954. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 13, Jul 54.

SO: SUM No. 356, 25 Jan 1955

POLUKORDAS, G.P.

Pharmacological and pharmaceutic education at Vilnius University
during the period 1781-1840; 175th anniversary of the establishment
of the Department of Medicine. Farm. i toks. 20 no.2:76-79 Mr-Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Meditsinskiy fakul'tet Vil'nyusskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni V.Kapsukasa
(PHARMACOLOGY, education,
in Univ. of Wilno (Rus))
(PHARMACY, education,
same

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7

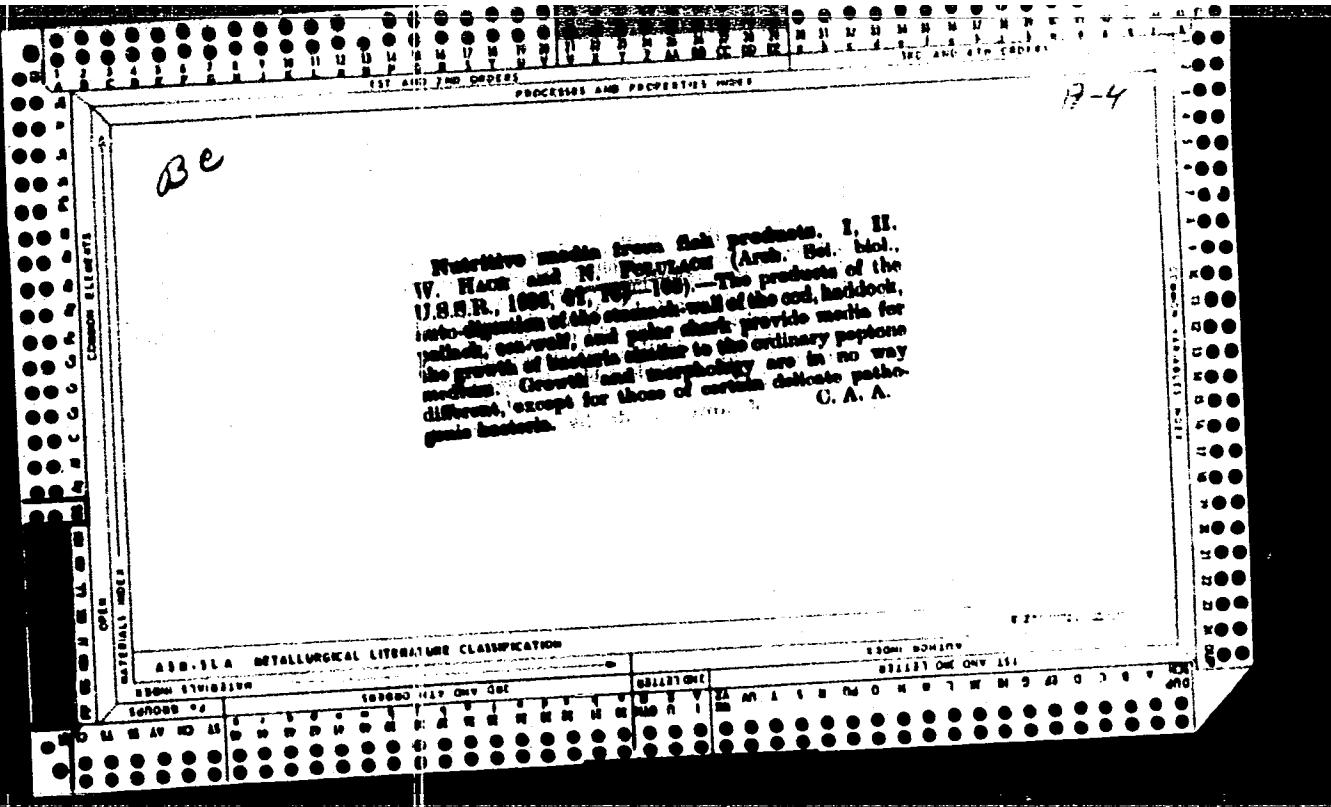
POLUKOVSKIY, V. I.

"Aircraft Powerplant Installations", Moscow, 1952

XXX - 1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7"



MAMCHENKO, V.P., inzh.; RYAZANTSEVA, Yu.A., inzh.; BROZDOV, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; AYZINBUD, S.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; POLULEKH, V.K., inzh., retsenzent; STOLYARCHUK, T.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOROKHOVIKOV, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAZONOV, A.G., inzh., red.; CHEREPASHENETS, R.G., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Operation of locomotives] Ekspluatatsiia lokomotivov. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 415 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Locomotives) (Railroads--Management)

POLULEKH, V.K.

VOLOCHNEV, V.A., mashinist; PAVLOV, F.T., byvshiy brigadir slesarey, pensioner; SHCHIPITSYN, F.G.; POLULEKH, V.K.; KRASAVIN, M.D.

Stages in the great path. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.11:38-40 N '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Elektrovoznoye depo Zlatoust, Yuzhnyy Ural. 2. Nachal'nik elektrovoznoego depo Zlatoust, Yuzhnyy Ural (for Polulekh). 3. Glavnyy inzhener elektrovoznoego depo Zlatoust, Yuzhnyy Ural (for Krasavin).
4. Sekretar' partbyuro elektrovoznoego depo Zlatoust, Yuzhnyy Ural.
(for Shchipitsyn).

(Zlatoust--Locomotives--Maintenance and repair)
(Russia--Revolution, 1917-1921)

POLULIAKH, Konstantin Stepanovich, dotsent.

Calculation of the windings of two-frame ratiometers. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; elektronikh. 8 no.7:816-818 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra elektroizmeritel'noy tekhniki Khar'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

POLULJAHOV, V.

"TV electronic cameras." p. 25. (Elektrotehnicar, Vol. 7, no. 2, 1953, Zagreb.)

SO: Monthly List of ~~new~~ Acquisitions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 9.
September 1953, Uncl.

POLULJAHOV, V.

"Television electronic cameras." p. 66. (Elektrotehnicar, Vol. 7, no. 4, 1953, Zagreb.)

SO: Monthly List of/~~Recent~~ Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.
East European Vol. 2, No. 9.

POLUIJAHOV, V.

"Film And Television, Two Opponents And Partners" p. 34. (Elektrotehnicar, Vol. 7,
no. 2, 1953, Zagreb.)

SO: Monthly List of ~~newspaper~~ Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, uncl.
East European Vol. 2, No. 9

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7

POLULOV, B.M., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent

V.I. Lenin and the health of the Red Army. Voen.-med. zhur. no.3:
6-13 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(MEDICINE, MILITARY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7"

KOZHIN, L.I., prof., glav. red.; ABAKUMOV, V.A., zam. glav.
red.; BLINOVA, Ye.N., red.; BYKOV, V.P., red.;
MAKSIMOV, S.I., red.; OMADOVSKIY, S.G., red.;
POLULYAK, S.I., red.; VELICHKO, Ye.M., red.

[Papers of young scholars] Trudy molodykh uchenykh.
Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 261 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii. Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo kho-
zyaystva i okeanografii, Moskva (for Abakumov, Blinova,
Bykov).

LOZITSKIY, M.K. [Lozyts'kyi, M.K.], student; POLULYAKH, A.K., student

How to prevent the breaking of hose in hydraulic equipment.
Melch. sil'. hosp. 12 no.9:21 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Agricultural machinery--Hydraulic equipment)

POLULYAKH, K.S.

Errors and limits in measuring L and C using a resonant
method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 6 no.2:200-203
(MIRA 16:6)
Mr-Ap '63.

1. Rekomendovane kafedroy elektroizmeritel'noy tekhniki
Khar'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Electric capacitance--Measurement)
(Inductance--Measurement)

9 (2)

SOV/115-59-10-18/29

AUTHOR: Polulyakh, V. S.

TITLE: Reactive Method for Measuring Dielectric Losses

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 10, pp 42-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reactive method for measuring dielectric losses is preferred to the resonance method for measuring the loss angle of a large series of capacitors during their industrial testing. For this purpose the IPP, IPP-1, IPP-2, IPP-3, IMK-lm ISK-3, ISK-3M and ISK-1 equipment is used. Their measuring circuit is either closely coupled with the generator or is directly cut-in in the generator circuit. In this case the value of a tested parameter, cut-in into the generator circuit, can be assessed from the function of reaction of a measuring circuit on the generator. This method permits the construction of the above-mentioned devices. These devices are preferred to the IP-3 device, the "Q" meter, etc, using the loose coupling of measuring circuit with the generator,

Card 1/2

SOV/115-59-10-18/29

Reactive Method for Measuring Dielectric Losses

which causes considerable loss of time when testing various types of capacitors. The construction of the "IPP" devices is based on the dependance of the constant component of the anode current or of the alternating voltage in the current on the equivalent resistance of the circuit of the autogenerator. The author gives a detailed analytical computation substantiating the reactive measuring method. There are 3 diagrams, 3 graphs and 7 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

POLULYAKH, Konstantin Stepanovich: LEYKIN, A.Ya., retsenzent; SKORIK, Ye.T., retsenzent; SHVETCHNY, B.I., retsenzent; TSARENKO, V.T., otv. red.; TREI'YAKOVA, A.N., red.; ALEKSANDROVA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Electronic resonance measuring devices] Elektronnye rezonansnye izmeritel'nye pribory. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos. univ. im.A.M.Gor'kogo, 1961. 138 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Electronic measurements) (Radio measurements)

30311

S/115/61/000/008/007/009
E194/E119

9, 2110 (1136, 1153, 1159, 1385)

AUTHOR: Polulyakh, K.S.

TITLE: A direct reading instrument for measuring the dissipation factor ($\tan \delta$) of capacitors

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1961, 46-49

TEXT: Typical direct reading instruments for measuring the dissipation factor of capacitors are types МНП-1 (IPP-1), МНП-2 (IPP-2) and МНП-3 (IPP-3). A simplified circuit diagram is given in Fig. 1. Fundamentally the circuit consists of a d.c. bridge, three arms of which are the resistors R_1 , R_2 and R_a , and the fourth arm a tube N which forms part of a high-frequency oscillator circuit. The test capacitor C_x is connected in the circuit of this oscillator and the variable capacitor C_y is altered by an amount equal to the capacitance of C_x so that the total capacitance in the oscillator circuit is unchanged and all that alters is $\tan \delta$ of C_x . Adjustment of C_y presents little difficulty because the value of C_x is known from previous inspection measurements. An important part of the circuit design is to secure proportionality between $\tan \delta$ of C_x and the reading

Card 1/ 4

30311

A direct reading instrument for ...

S/115/61/000/008/007/009
E194/E119

$$B = \frac{R_0^2}{R_0 + 2R_3} \quad (10)$$

Eq.(14) should be calculated by selecting a resistance R_3 .
However, R_3 influences A and B so it is convenient to select
a value of $R_3 = 0$ and assume a certain value for R_0 to derive
the corresponding value of B. Then connecting the resistance in
the bridge diagonal in series with the instrument resistance,
select a value of A which fulfills Eq.(14). The narrower the
range of capacitance covered, the better the accuracy of the
instrument.
There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

4

Card 3/4

POLULYAKH, Konstantin Stepanovich; SIDORENKO, B.G., kand. tekhn.
nauk, otv. red.; DEREVYANCHENKO, R.M., red.

[Electronic measuring devices] Elektronnye izmeritel'nye
pribory. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1963. 311 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

AUTHOR:

Polulyakh, K.S.

SOV/115-58-1-25/50

TITLE:

Calculation of Magneto-Electric Recording Instruments
(Raschët magnitoelektricheskikh registriruyushchikh priborov)

PERIODICAL:

Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, pp 47 - 53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

An analysis of circuits based on the studies of electrical interrelations, is now frequently used in designing electrical measuring instruments. The author suggests a calculation method for recording magneto-electrical instruments, based on such an analysis and making it possible to design instruments with optimum damping and minimum. He evolves an equation for determining the interrelation between the induction and the damping coefficients, which can be used as the fundamental equation for the calculation of instruments. There are 4 diagrams, 1 graph, and 3 Soviet references.

1. Recording devices--Design 2. Electric circuits--Analysis
3. Mathematics

Card 1/1

POLULYAKH, K.S., kand. tekhn. nauk.

One method for measuring the temperature of windings in a.c.
machines. Vest. elektroprom. 29 no.2:48-51 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric measurements) (Temperature--Measurement)

Polulyakh, K.S.

AUTHOR: Polulyakh, K.S. (Cand.Tech.Sci.) 110-2-14/22
TITLE: A method of measuring winding temperatures on a.c. machines
(Ob odnom sposobe izmereniya temperatury obmotok elektricheskikh
mashin peremennogo toka).
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, No.2, pp. 48-51. (USSR)
ABSTRACT: This article considers a resistance method of measuring the temperature of the windings of a.c. machines immediately after the machine is disconnected and before it has ceased rotating. The circuit is shown schematically in Fig.1. The expression for the current in the measuring instrument is taken from the book by V.O. Arutyunov entitled 'The Design and Construction of Electrical Measuring Instruments'. The equations show that the instrument reading is proportional to the value of resistance; the scale is linear and can be calibrated directly in degrees. Before commencing measurements the instrument is adjusted for each winding measured. The errors are analysed and the selection of values of resistances in the circuit discussed. A complete schematic diagram of an instrument is given in Fig.2: it is in a box of 150 x 200 x 300 mm and has two ranges, for windings with resistances of 1 - 10 and 10 - 20 ohms. Instrument current and temperature are related in Fig.3, which shows that as there is a standing current when the temperature is zero, only part of the scale can be used for measurement. The method of using the instrument is described. Non-linearity of the

Card 1/2

A method of measuring winding temperatures on a.c. machines.

110-2-14/22

scale does not exceed 1%, and the temperature error does not exceed 3% for 10 degrees change of temperature. To check the instrument it was used simultaneously with thermo-couples. During rapid heating for three minutes the readings of the thermo-couple were 6 - 9°C lower than those of the instrument. During slow cooling for 30 minutes there was good agreement between the instrument and the thermo-couples. The error introduced by the time delay between switching off the machine and making the measurement is small. There are 3 figures, no literature references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6021431

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0030/0030

INVENTOR: Polulyakh, K. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Dc amplifier. Class 21, No. 182194 [announced by Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 30

TOPIC TAGS: dc amplifier, transistorized amplifier, signal detection,
electronic oscillator

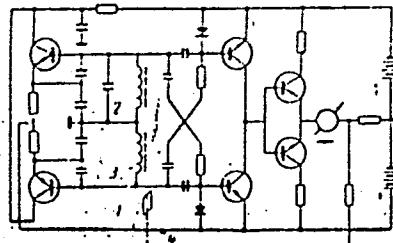
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a dc amplifier for small signals measured with the aid of a galvanometer. A flag mechanically coupled with the tank circuit of a high frequency oscillator (which converts the dc to high frequency ac) is mounted on the frame of the galvanometer. To increase the reliability of operation of the amplifier and to increase its sensitivity, two high frequency oscillators are used; these operate in the pulling mode on a common balance circuit. The flag is mechanically coupled to the tank circuit of one of the oscillators (see Fig. 1). The balance circuit output is fed through the amplifier to the galvanometer frame.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.375.024

ACC NR: AP6021431

Fig. 1. 1 - flag; 2 and 3 - oscillator coils;
4 - galvanometer frame



Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Jun65

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7

POLULYAKH, K.S.
POLULYAKH, K.S.

Designing magnetic recorders. Izm. tekhn. no.1:47-53 Ja-F '58.
(MIRA 11:2)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7"

L 331h6-65 EWI(1) PEB ACCESSION NR: AP5004607	
AUTHOR: Polulyakh, K. S.	6/0115/64/000/012/0026/0028
TITLE: Galvanometric amplifier with a transistorized oscillatory converter	75 9
SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 12, 1964, 26-28	13
TOPIC TAGS: galvanometric amplifier, transistorized amplifier	
ABSTRACT: This transistorized galvanometer includes a two-ferrite feedback transformer. A copper vane is fastened to the moving coil of the galvanometer. The deviation of the vane controls the base current and d-c component of the collector current are stabilized by two additional transistors. As the vane moves, both the active loss in the oscillatory circuit and the phase shift of the feedback voltage vary, thus ensuring a large only 1°. Characteristics of the device are as follows: circuit sensitivity, 1.75 mamp/deg; galvanometer sensitivity, 6000 deg/mamp; gain with feedback off, 10,500; feedback ratio, 0.01. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [03]	
ASSOCIATION: none	
Card 1/2	

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7

L-33116-65			
ACCESSION NR. AP5004607	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: EC, IE	2
SUBMITTED: 00	OTHER: 000	ATD PRESS: 3205	
NO REP. GOV: 005			
Card 2/2			

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7"

POLULYAKH, K.S.

Measurement ranges and reading errors of a Q-meter in
measuring the quality factor of capacitors and coils.
Izm.tekh. no.10:13-15 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

ca
11C

Nutritive media from fish products. I. The use of products of autodigestion of the stomachs of certain fishes from the Barents Sea as peptones in microbiological media. I. V. Gakh and N. Polubaykh. *Arch. act. bol.* (U.S.S.R.) 41, No. 2, 65-85 (in English) 103-4 (1936). The gastric proteases of the cod, haddock, pollock, and wolf (*Anarhichas lupus*) and the polar shark (*Lamna nasus*) show the greatest total activity. In 18 hr. autodigestion expds., at 38-40° at *pH* 1.8-2.2. During the first 8-14 hrs. the optimal temp. is 40-50°. After 48 hr. of digestion 69-70% of the initial protein is present in the form of aldehydes and peptones, and approx. 50% of digestion in this sense is accomplished in the first 4-8 hrs. In the final digestion mixt. peptone II (Kuhne), indole and tryptophan were absent. In exps. on various media prep'd. with these digestion products in which 67 strains of 22 different species of bacteria were used excellent growth was obtained equaling that obtained with Witte or Martin peptones. The morphology, staining properties, motility, antigenicity and biochem. characteristics of bacteria so grown did not differ from those grown on the control media. The cholera vibrio grew particularly well on the fish media. II. The use of infusions of muscles of the cod, haddock and pollock for the

preparation of nutritive media. *Bad. Arz. 112*(in English) 161-3. Meat infusion broths prep'd. from these fish by the usual methods, including the peptones from auto-digestion of the fish stomachs as described above, in the author's 2 years' experience with 300 different strains of bacteria gave entirely satisfactory results. No significant differences were observed in all the strains and species tried between those grown on this medium and those on the ordinary meat infusion peptone broths. These media are recommended as entirely adequate for investigative or diagnostic bacteriol. work. W. A. Perlzweig

LIPKIN, M.Ye.; ARTYKOV, M.S.; ISAYEV, Yu.V.; POLULYAKH, P.A.; VARIVODINA, N.A.;
SHILYAYEV, L.F.; PUN'KO, T.A.; ANDREYEVA, A.P.; BAKULINA, L.I.;
ABRAMOVA, S.G.; KLIMOVA, T.K.; YEGOROV, V.A.; KEKETEV, N.I.; KABIRINA,
M.B.; DASHEVSKIY, V.V.; SORKIN, Yu.I.; KOLENDOTICH, A.I.; SERGEYEVA,
L.I.; NAGAYEV, V.N.; NESTEROVA, G.N.; ALEKSEYeva, N.A.; GOLOBEVA, V.N.;
ANISIMOVA, T.I.; OVASAPYAN, O.V.; GALOYAN, V.O.; ARAKELYAN, K.A.

Abstracts of articles received by the editors. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.
i immun. 42 no.3:147-152 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

POLULYAKH, P.A.; GREBEJUK, R.V.

Ticks of the genus *Dermacentor* as carriers of *Bacillus pestis*
under experimental conditions. Report No.24 Izv. AN Kir. SSR
Ser. biol. nauk 4 no.4t65-69'62. (MIRA 16:6)
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE) (PASTEURELLA)

L 48828-65

EWT(1)/EWA(1)

EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5008025

AUTHOR: Polulyakh, P.

A.; Varivodina, T. A.; Shilyayev, L. F.

TITLE: Increasing the effectiveness of the biological investigation
method for brucellosisSOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii,
no. 3, 1965, 148TOPIC TAGS: albino mouse, guinea pig, hamster, brucella,
brucellosis, sensitivity increase, bacteriologic culture method,
vaccineABSTRACT: The author tried to increase the sensitivity of
experimental animals to brucellosis infections and thereby facilitate
the identification of causative agents. Guinea pigs, albino mice,
and golden hamsters were infected subcutaneously with the highly
virulent Br. melitensis strain No. 320 or strain No. 19 in doses of
10, 100, or 1,000 bacteria cells. The bacterial doses (1 ml volume)
were mixed with an equal volume of diluted chicken egg yolk prepared
in a physiological solution. Four guinea pigs, 4 golden hamsters,

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L 48828-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008025

and 20 albino mice were infected with each dose. Animals were killed after 5, 10, 20, and 30 days, and cultures taken from the organs and tissues were grown on glucose glycerine media. Results show that brucella vaccine introduced together with chicken egg yolk increased the sensitivity of all the experimental animals to brucella infection by 2-3 times. Intensive isolation of the causative agent from animals started on the 10th day after infection and continued for 10-14 days. For this method, the guinea pig proved to be the best laboratory animal. Orig. art. has: None.

ASSOCIATION: Kirgizskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya (Kirghiz Antiplague Station)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

POLULYAKH, P.A.; GREBENYUK, R.V.

Studying ticks of the genus Dermacentor as carriers of Bacillus
pestis under experimental conditions. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol.
nauk 2 no.7:31-36 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS)

POLULYAKH, P. A.

USSR / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insect-Vectors of
Disease Pathogens.

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 8, 1958, No 33977

Author : Grebenyuk, R. V., Klassovskiy, L. N., Sartbaev, S. K.,
Shvarts, E. A., Polulyakh, P. A.

Inst Title : Not given
: A Study of the Possible Role of Ixodic Mites as Repositories and Transmitters of Pestis Bacteria. -- Izuchenie vozmozhnoy roli iksodovykh kleshchey kak khraniteley i perenoschikov chumnykh mikrobov.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta zool. i parazitol. AN KirgSSR, 1956, No. 5,
121-127.

Abstract : By biotests and individual inoculations of intestinal contents on a nutrient medium an investigation was conducted of the capacity of the mites Dermacentor pavlovskyi, Haemaphysalis warburtoni and H. punctata to become contaminated with pest bacteria when fed on infected guinea pigs, to store pest stimulants and transfer it by biting

Card 1/2

POLULYAKH, P.A.

GREBENYUK, R.V.; KLASSOVSKIY, L.N.; SARTBAYEV, S.K.; SHVARTS, Ye.A.
POLULYAKH, P.A.

Studying ixodid ticks as possible bearers and transmitters of
plague microbes. Trudy Inst.zool.i paraz.AN Kir.SSR no.5:121-127
'56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Kirghizistan--Ticks as carriers of diseases)
(Plaque)

TSEREKOV, T. Kh.; POLULYAKH, R. M.

Cobalt recovery from xanthate calcines in the zinc industry.
(MIRA 15:10)
Tsvet. met. 35 no.10:33-39 0 '62.

(Cobalt-Metallurgy)
(Zinc industry-By-products)

POLULYAKH, Ya.; KOLONIV, V., kand.biol.nauk

We've reached our first goal. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'khoz.
9 no.11:5-6 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Pervyy sekretar' Umanskogo gorkoma Kommunisticheskoy
partii Ukrayny.
(Uman District--Stock and stockbreeding)

YEGOROV, A.P., shofer; VOYTANIK, N.M., shofer; KOZINTSEV, D.K., shofer;
POLULIYAKH, V.Ye., shofer; KAMATSKIY, V.N., shofer; VARSHAVSKAYA,
A.A., shofer; VATULIN, G.N., shofer; SHANDURSKIY, P.T., shofer;
YEMEL'YANOV, G.A., shofer; VERBOV, A.G., shofer; DANILETS, P.P.,
shofer; BOGANCHENKO, V.A., shofer; PRUDNIKOV, A.F., shofer;
V'YUNIKOV, S.I., shofer; SOLOVEY, I.N., shofer; MURASHKO, D.F., shofer

We prize our workers' honor. Avt. transp. 40 no.12:3-4 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Simferopol'skiy avtobusnyy park (for Yegorov, Voytanik).
2. Simferopol'skiy taksomotornyy park (for Murashko, Kozintsev).
2. Kerchenskiy avtobusno-taksomotornyy park (for Polulyakh).
4. Yevpatoriyskiy avtobusno-taksomotornyy park (for Kamatskiy).
5. Yaltinskiy taksomotornyy park (for Varshavskaya). 6. Feodosiyskiy
taksomotornyy park (for Varshavskaya). 7. Sevastopol'skiy avtobusno-
taksomotornyy park (for Yemel'yanov). 8. Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy
avtopark (for Verbov). 9. 2-y Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark
(for Verbov). 9. 2-y Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark (for Danilets).
10. Bakhchisarayskiy avtopark (for Boganchenko). 11. Sevastopol'skiy
avtopark (for Prudnikov). 12. 1-y Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark
(for V'yunikov, Solovey).

P. LULYAKH, V.P.

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卷之三

18-2000 Getakin, L.S., Batyuk, A.G., Tsyb, P.P., Zinov'yev, V.P., Gorokhovataia, R.I., Savrayev, V.P., Polulyakh, V.P., Goryainova, N.N., Kostylev, A.V. and Polulyakh, V.P.

Yettmann, F.W.: *Concern of sulphurizing lead dust*

TITLE: Mastering the Process --
PERIODICAL: Tsvetnye metally, 1959, Nr 10, pp 55-67 (1959)
ABSTRACT: The method of sulphatizing polymetallic ores and
the method was first developed in the Soviet Union.
Since then, a great deal of work has been done on the subject.

Professor N. Ya. Makhovskaya has been doing work in this field of investigation. Her method, so-called "one-vessel process," consists of mixing the sulfite and treating connection. The sulfite solution (50%) sulfonates at 40°C. was left in contact with the pulp for 3 hr. of sulfide material with a cylindrical sulfonator or "drum." However, even at a pilot plant (designated as "Ordonzhikidze") no results have been found to concentrate per day. No results have been obtained with the use of three years' operation, no results with rapid series of sulfonators, and with sulfide due to overcome serious difficulties in the sulfonator and formation of crust in the sulfonator, due to formation of the equipment and of the gas system, and acid valour. The action of hot gases containing water vapor on the problem was resumed at VNIITverment in 1955.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341920004-7"

Sov/130-59-1c-16

Mastering the Process of Sulphatizing Lead Dust

stainless steel tank, from which it is pumped into a vacuum-treatment unit. The sulphatized product is leached out. The following treatment is the main operations carried out in the hydro-metallurgical section: leaching out of the sulphate product; settling and washing the lead cake; precipitation of raw metals removal of arsenic and iron from the solutions and extraction of cadmium. The lead dust treated in the experimental pilot plant contained (%): 49.3 Pb, 16.3 Zn, 2.5 Cd, 0.5 Cu, 1.0 Fe, 5.3 As, 1.0 Cl and 0.2 P. The consumption of concentrated sulphuric acid in neutralizing this product varied between 5% and 6% of the weight of the dust which corresponded to 110% of the theoretically required quantity. (The authors point out here that if sulphuric acid of the concentration of 96% is used, the granules of low modulus strength are severely affected.) With the sulphatizing process a number of raw materials of low distilled off chlorine, fluorine and arsenic is reduced and the output of the granulator is reduced.) With the granulator inclined at 55° and operating at 6.5 rev/min, 10 to 15 t of the dust was treated per day, the obtained

product containing 50% of the -5 mm fraction. The proportion of dust carried away by the exhaust gases was comparatively small and amounted to 1% only; the quantity of gases evolved during the process was also small owing to the low chlorine, fluorine and arsenic content in the dust. The H₂S content in the waste gas and between zero and 9 mg/m³. The optimum temperature for sulphatizing the granules in the fluidized bed reactor was 300°C. The capacity of the reactor was 12 to 15 t/2.5 hr the air consumption being 2000 m³/hr. The granules remained in the reactor for more than two hours. It was found that the time necessary for the completion of the sulphatizing reaction and for the removal of 90% of arsenic is approximately 45 min; consequently, it can be assumed that the productivity of the reactor could be increased, whereby the productivity of air consumption would be reduced. The solutions (including those obtained during washing and filtering the lead cake) resultant from the water leach of the sulphite product, contained (%): 37.9 Zn, 6.5 Cd, the washed lead cake contained (%): 0.52 Zn, 0.16 Cd, 64.3 Pb and 97% Zn and 95% Cd present in the dust was recovered in the solution; the recovery of Zn, Cd and Pb in the lead cake was 2.4, 4.8 and 90% respectively. The recovery of raw metals amounted to 74 to 93%: 80 to 90% arsenic was distilled off during the sulphatizing treatment; 80 to 85% chlorine and fluorine and 75% sulphur was distilled off during both neutralizing and sulphatizing processes. After describing the dust-collecting jute bear and various controlling equipment, the authors state their conclusions. (1) Difficulties experienced in the application of the sulphatizing process in the industrial scale have been overcome by using concentrated sulphuric acid and by neutralizing the pulp in a rotary pan granulator. (2) No signs of corrosion of the granulator, made of mild steel, have been observed during the test period; both the granulator and the fluidized bed reactor have been working continuously without any stoppage and the working conditions have been satisfactory. (3) The process as outlined in the present paper has been found to be very efficient regarding the degree of both the recovery of rare and non-ferrous metals present in the dust and the

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97% Zn and 95% Cd present in the dust was recovered in the solution; the recovery of Zn, Cd and Pb in the lead cake was 2.4, 4.8 and 90% respectively. The recovery of raw metals amounted to 74 to 93%: 80 to 90% arsenic was distilled off during the sulphatizing treatment; 80 to 85% chlorine and fluorine and 75% sulphur was distilled off during both neutralizing and sulphatizing processes. After describing the dust-collecting jute bear and various controlling equipment, the authors state their conclusions. (1) Difficulties experienced in the application of the sulphatizing process in the industrial scale have been overcome by using concentrated sulphuric acid and by neutralizing the pulp in a rotary pan granulator. (2) No signs of corrosion of the granulator, made of mild steel, have been observed during the test period; both the granulator and the fluidized bed reactor have been working continuously without any stoppage and the working conditions have been satisfactory. (3) The process as outlined in the present paper has been found to be very efficient regarding the degree of both the recovery of rare and non-ferrous metals present in the dust and the

removal of the volatile components. (4) A necessary condition for ensuring efficient purification of the gases leaving the fluidized bed reactor is lowering the temperature of the gases to 5 to 30° and the utilization of a wet system of dust collection. To comply with the sanitary regulations regarding the arsenic content in the exhaust gases, a supplementary cleaning operation in a wet electro-filter is necessary. (5) The application of the sulphatizing process for treating lead dust provides a convenient means of utilizing this complex material and can be recommended for adoption in all the lead plants in the Soviet Union. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATIONS: VNIITvietmet
(Ust'-Kamenogorskii avtsovo-tankovyy kombinat
(Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead-Zinc Combine)

POLUYAKH, Yu.P.

Automatic regulation of steam feeding. Ferm. i spirit. prom. 30
no.7±23-24 '64 (MIRA 18±2)

1. Lokhvitskiy spirtovoy kombinat.

BARANNIK, V.P., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; ZAGORUIKO, N.K., kand.
khimicheskikh nauk; POLULYAKHOV, Ye.N., inzhe.

Inhibitor and lubrication used in cold Working of metals.
(MIRA 18z6)
Mashinostroenie no.2z70-71 Mr-Ap '65.

POLULYAKHOV, Ye.N., inzh.; BARANNIK, V.P., doktor khim. nauk; SHMELEVA,
N.L., inzh.

Use of a solution of sodium salts of synthetic aliphatic acids
during cold bending and hydraulic pipe tests. Sudostroenie 30
(MIRA 18:3)
no.11:63 N '64.

TARAN, V.D., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POLUMINA, M.A., inzhener.

Licorice compound for testing welded seams of storage tanks for
tightness. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.113:29-31 '55.
(MIRA 9:4)
(Tanks--Welding)

POLUMISKOV, G. M. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "The Agricultural
Engineering of Perennial Grasses Under Conditions of ~~the~~
~~dry farming in~~ ~~the~~ ~~Unsecured~~ ~~Because~~ the Desert-Steppe Zone of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast."
Alma-Ata, 1957. 20 pp 20 cm. (Min of Agriculture USSR, Alma-Ata
Zooveterinary Inst), 100 ~~copies~~ copies (KL, 26-57, 110)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodders.

M-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25065

Author : Polumiskov, G.M.

Inst : The S.R.I. of Fodders and Pasturage

Title : The Agrotechny of Perennial Grasses Grown on an
Unprovided For, Non-Irrigated Plot in the Desert
Steppe Zone of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast'

Orig Pub: Tr. N. -i. in-ta kormov i pastbishch, 1957, 1, 113-
139

Abstract: The Institute of Fodders and Pasturage of the Kazakh
affiliate of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural
Sciences im. V. I. Lenin in 1949-1954 studied
methods of increasing the productivity of perennial
grasses and improving the quality of the feed mass
on dark slightly carbonate sierozem soils. The
largest hay yields and accumulation of forage was

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POLUMISKOV, Yu.M.

Mechanism of the development of a barotrauma of the lungs while breathing air and oxygen. Funk. org. v vel. izm. gaz. sredy ?
199-205 '64.

Effect of breathing oxygen on the reorption of gas emboli in the cardiovascular system of animals and the course of the barotrauma of the lungs. Ibid. 206-210.

Treatment of the barotrauma of the lungs. Ibid. 211-215. (MIRA 17:11)